

The Columbus County Democrat

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1826.]

MILLERSBURG, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1861.

[NEW SERIES—VOL. 23—NO. 15.]

Business Directory.

REED & CRITCHFIELD.
WM. REED, L. R. CRITCHFIELD.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Millersburg, Ohio.
Office—Up stairs in Critchfield's Corner Block, opposite the Court-house.
n201f

D. S. UHL.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Millersburg, Ohio.
Office—In Mayer's building, over the Book store.
n201f

WM. S. TANNEHILL.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Millersburg, Ohio. Office—Two doors east of the Bank, up stairs.
n201f

J. P. ALBAN.
DENTIST, Millersburg, Ohio, Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold, silver or vulcanite base. All operations skillfully performed. Satisfaction warranted.
n201f

T. O. T. BOWLING.
J. G. BIGHAM.
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS, Millersburg, Ohio.
Office on Main street, formerly occupied by Dr. Irvine.
n201f

T. M. EDRIGHT, M. D.
Physician & Surgeon.
MILLERSBURG, O. Office—on Jackson at nearly opposite the Empire House. Residence—on Clay street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.
n201f

DR. A. A. CRUMP.
GERMAN & ENGLISH BOTANICAL PHYSICIAN, Millersburg, O. Office—on Main street, four doors above the Public square.
n201f

A. B. FRY.
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER, Main Street, opposite Court House, Millersburg, Ohio.
n201f

JAS. HEBRON & SON.
DEALERS IN English, German and American Hardware, Cutlery, Oils, Paints, Glass, Sash, Pine Doors Saddlery and Coach Trimmings.
n201f

EMPIRE HOUSE.
H. M. LEE, Proprietor, Main Street, Millersburg, Ohio—n8.

OHIO HOUSE.
I. H. WORTH, Proprietor, west end of Main Street, Millersburg, O. Stage Office—Daily Line of Coaches to Coshocton.
n201f

A. J. BELL.
COUNTY RECORDER AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Millersburg, Ohio. He is at all times ready to furnish, fill up, and take acknowledgments of all kinds of Deeds, Conveyances, mortgages, and powers of Attorney, and Record the same, take Depositions to be used in any of the courts of this State. Also, Protest Notes, Bills of exchange, &c. n201f

SPARTAN LODGE NO. 126.
OF Free and Accepted Masons, meet the Friday on or preceding the full moon every month, at the Masonic Hall.
J. W. VORHES, Secretary

J. B. RUSSELL.
NOTARY PUBLIC, Salt Creek Township, Holmes County, Ohio, will acknowledge deeds, take depositions, and do all other business pertaining to his office.
n201f

BAKER & WHOLE.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN
SALT, FISH, PLASTER, WHISKY & WATER LIME, &c.
Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn and oats
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.
—ALSO—
UTTER, EGGS, LARD, TALLOW
And all kinds of DRIED FRUITS.
n201f

E. STEINBACHER & CO.
Produce and Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL STUFFS,
ALT. FISH, WHISKY & WATER LIME, &c.
Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Wool,
BEANS, DRIED FRUIT, BUTTER, EGGS &c.
June 1, 1860.
MILLERSBURG, OHIO.

GROcery STORE.
GODFREY ITNER has removed his
Grocery and Provision Store
To the Rooms formerly occupied by
FLETCHER & CO. His goods are of the very best quality, carefully selected and will be sold at short profits.
All who want to buy the best quality of
GROCERIES
should call.
April 30, 1860.
G. ITNER.

J. EBERHARDT'S,
Manufacturer and Dealer
IN ALL KINDS OF
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN
MARBLE WORKS.
Monuments, Tombstones and Head Stones on hand and made to order on the shortest possible notice, and at such low prices as will not only satisfy the public, but also the pocket.
Rhone, Jackson street.
April 30, 1860.

NEW BOOT & SHOE SHOP!
ONE door west from J. Mulvaney's store, in the room formerly occupied as a Boot Shop, where the undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work, in and out of the city.
FINE CITY SEWED WORK,
In such a manner as not to be excelled west of the Alleghenies.

WORK WARRANTED!
And done on reasonable terms. Repairing done neat and on short notice. Very thankful for the patronage that has been extended to him in former years.
He is determined to merit a return of the same.
He has on hand, at all times, a lot of BOOTS AND SHOES both home made and custom, which he is prepared to sell at such low prices as will not only satisfy the public, but also the pocket.
AS YOU CAN'T HELP BUT BUY!
E. H. HULL.
June 1, 1860—n201f.

B. B. STAFFORD,
HAS OPENED A
Wholesale Liquor Store,
In the Rooms heretofore occupied by Mulvaney's Store, MILLERSBURG,
Where pure qualities of all kinds of liquors can be bought at the lowest city price.
April 25th, 1861. 101f

The Bodugger.
THIS wonderful article, just patented, is something entirely new, and never before offered to agents who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent free of charge.
J. H. W. & CLARK, Middleford, Maine.

ARMED NEUTRALITY.

Speech of Ex-Gov. R. M. Stewart, at Jefferson City, Missouri, on Monday, the 22nd of April.

FELLOW CITIZENS: There are periods in the history of nations, as of individuals, when their whole destiny hangs on the decision of an hour. Missouri, may the great American Republic, is in the midst of such an epoch this moment. God leave America to be free, and the Genius of Liberty, after long centuries of darkness, light, and persecution, amid the despotisms of the Old World, find across the stormy wave to seek a home, shelter and safety in the New. Tho' the long struggle of the Revolution, when our fathers went on a pilgrimage for Liberty, staining their pathway with blood, and paying it with their bones, this spirit of freedom cheered them on to do, and endure, and dare, and die, in the holy cause of freedom. We, their sons, have come into possession and keeping of this more than royal inheritance. Shall we barter it all away for less than a "mess of pottage"? Shall we give strength to the crumbling tottering thrones of despotism and proclaim to the civilized world that free government is an impossibility? Shall we, by our action, crush out the last hope of the world, cause tyrants to exult, and struggling humanity to weep in shame? God forbid!

The responsibilities resting upon us now are greater than at any moment since the birth of the great American Republic. If there had been faltering or failure, disaster or defeat at Lexington or Yorktown the evil might have been remedied, for those men of iron hearts and iron nerves fought all the way to the end, and made even their defeat toll for liberty. But if they fail to preserve what they bequeathed, all is lost, not even saving honor. The interests that cluster around this day and hour are greater than any other we shall find this side of the grave. Let us not be governed by the madness of the moment, but examine our position and seek for our duty in the sober light of reason.

It is no time, fellow-citizens, nor is it my purpose to talk about old political platforms, or discuss dead issues. "Let the dead bury their dead." The platforms and issues of the past are all swallowed up in the great facts of the present; politics must succumb to patriotism; we are lost beyond the hope of redemption. Nor do I propose to utter one railing accusation against those who first inaugurated this terrible revolution. It is enough for us to know that the happiest, richest, and most prosperous and powerful nation on earth has commenced the unnatural work of destroying itself, that thirty millions of people, bound together by every tie that can unite civilized men, have deliberately cast aside the implements of labor, abandoned the instruments and agencies of wealth and knowledge, and commenced the "work of cutting each others' throats."

The Border Slave States have not yet joined the murderous fray; some of them, Missouri among the number, have not yet armed their citizen soldiery. What is the true policy of these States? What is a wise, just, and honorable course for Missouri? For she is large enough, and has sufficient interests at stake to be a leader instead of a meek follower, at a time like the present. But two alternatives are left to the Border States. We must either sever our connection with the General Government at once, and join our fortunes with the Southern Confederacy, (provided they are willing to receive us) or we must take the position of armed neutrals, standing like a ball of fire between the belligerents North and South, and demanding a speedy and peaceful termination of the unnatural war.

Some suppose that the former course would result in immediate negotiations and a treaty of peace that should secure their just rights to all parties. If I believed this to be even probable, I would vote with both hands for immediate separation. But I believe that the present secession of the Border States would only serve to prolong and intensify the bloody struggle and throw the whole weight of the war directly upon the Border States themselves, where it was intended that it should fall by those who inaugurated this revolution.

People of Missouri, I beg you to consider for a moment what must be the result of an immediate and violent separation from the Government with which we have been connected since our existence as a Territory. And here, allow me to say, that whilst I regard with utter abhorrence the principles of the Abolitionists, and with equal disfavor the policy of coercion, I see nothing in that policy but destruction to our dearest interests, the moment that we abandon our present vantage ground and cast our lot with the Confederate States. What, my friends, are some of the evils that we may reasonably count upon as the result of immediate secession? With the present temper of the Administration and the united action of the North in its support, we may safely calculate upon every annoyance and injury which they can possibly inflict. The first blow at our commerce will completely annihilate our foreign and domestic trade. With the Mississippi blockaded at Cairo and intercourse broken off with the East, and the destruction of the market hitherto existing on our western border for stock and produce to supply the army on the frontier, we shall be effectually cut off from trade and intercourse with the rest of the world. A desolating fire could not more effectually destroy our river marine and river towns and cities, whilst the stoppage of the mails and the immense falling off of internal trade and travel, would leave our great lines of railroads that have cost the people nearly thirty millions of money, to rust out and go to destruction.

In addition to such evils as these, and sufficient of themselves to blight our prosperity, we may expect to see our border counties harassed by the most ruthless and of banditti, those who come to steal and murder in the name of an abolition god. The word has already gone forth from high authority, that such a damnable warfare as this will be a just

reprisal for the privateering policy of the South, and that the bandits engaged in these hellish expeditions will need no letters of marque. Are we prepared to protect a thousand miles of border from such invaders as these? What will be the effect of these things on our population? The result is foreboded by what is now taking place. From the fear of future insecurity, scores and hundreds of our slaveholders are already on their way to Texas and Mississippi to secure quiet and peaceful homes.

By joining the Southern Confederacy, and bidding defiance to the General Government, we shall at once destroy all restraints of law, change two millions of professed friends into sworn enemies, and kindle a hundred campfires of leagued robbers and murderers upon our exposed border. Under such circumstances as these, and with the immense preponderance of the non-slaveholding population of the State, how many of our slaveholders will remain to fight over their property? On the contrary, how many thousands of these, our best citizens, will sacrifice their lands, and hasten to seek peace and protection in States further South? With the doors of emigration closed and barred; with the ostracism of one class of citizens and the voluntary exile of another, who of all our million and a quarter of people will remain to till the soil, work the mines, and tend the scattered flocks and herds of Missouri?

With immediate secession, followed by a long and bloody civil war, it takes no prophet to read our history for the next ten years. We can catch glimpses of the terrible future in the gathering storms that have already darkened the sky. Before we have lifted a hand in the struggle before we have taken any part in the contest that has been inaugurated without aid or sanction from us, its baneful influence has spread like a leprosy all over the State. In the last six months Missouri lost more than a hundred million of dollars in the depreciation of land and negroes alone. The injury to the mercantile, commercial and mechanical interests will double the amount; and this, fellow-citizens is not the beginning of the end.

War is the most expensive of all operations. If we go to war we must have money as well as men. To arm our citizen soldiery, and thus prepare for unforeseen exigencies, is a wise measure, and even this will cost us half a million of money. To place ten thousand men in active service, with a full supply of arms, clothing, pay and rations, will cost the State more than five millions of dollars annually. We cannot transfer the burden to a future generation, for our credit is exhausted. As a seceded State we could not borrow a dollar in any market in the world. Who will foot the bill of six or eight millions a year? How long will it take for such a tax to depopulate the State and transform our fertile fields and flourishing cities into a picture of utter desolation? If the struggle was like that of the old Revolution, between liberty and despotism; if we had commenced the war with the hearts of the people all united; if there was no place where the rich could flee with their property and leave the unnatural burden to be born by the poor, then we might pay even a larger amount and feel that it was money well spent. But we are far from this state of things at present.

Without pursuing this view of the subject further, let us inquire if there is not some method by which we can preserve both peace and honor. If the Border States assume the position of armed neutrals, refusing to participate in the unnatural war that has been commenced, it will be the interest as well as the duty of the General Government to respect our rights and give heed to our just demands. Whilst we could, as umpires, exert all our moral power to stop the effusion of blood, secure early negotiations looking to the separation of such States as can be united, we could hold our territory as sacred from the passage of the armed forces of the belligerents. In such a position, our material interests would be improved rather than injured. There would be no heavy drain upon our resources to supply at home the snivels of war, and the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, and professional man, could all follow their pursuits in peace, increasing individual wealth and social happiness. Kentucky has uttered her voice on this subject, and I for one most heartily respond to the sentiment, affording the last chance to lessen the duration or lighten the horrors of impending civil war.

It should be remembered that an experiment of this kind, while it costs us nothing, may result in our salvation, and in bringing back peace and prosperity to our whole nation. If we fail in our design—if the Government still makes encroachments upon us as neutrals, leaving us no choice but to fight, then our people will be united, and we can go as with the heart of one man, and join our destinies, for weal or woe, with the Confederate States. Is it not worth while, at the call of a sister State, to make this one last effort to save ourselves from calamities too horrible to be imagined, much less described?

People of Missouri—is war so sweet and peace so hateful that you would cast away one, and rush blindly to embrace the other? In the name of all that you hold dear on earth, and that you hope for in Heaven—in the name of your defenseless homes—in the name of your wives, mothers, sisters, children—in the name of God and humanity, I call upon you to pause before it is quite too late. Have you dreamed of the horrors that must come with civil war in this country, where brother will slay brother, and the father strike to death his only son? Have you thought about the chance of having your heartstones sprinkled with the blood of your children, and your wives and daughters worse than murdered? Have you thought of the scenes of suffering, wretchedness, desolation and death that open up with the prospect of an inter-dynastic war? Have you thought of the broken household, with its father or brother dead, in a land of strangers

and enemies, and the wife and little ones starving at home? Have you thought of the green fields and fresh fallows, now till of the farmer's hopes, and seen them covered with weeds and brambles? Have you looked into the great cities to see the grass growing in the streets and proud steamers rotting at the wharves? Have you looked at temples of science and religion, scattered through town and country, all over the State, to see them deserted and desecrated, and knowledge, and piety, and all virtue swept to destruction by the besom of war?

But let us turn, for a moment, from what we are likely to make ourselves, to that which God and nature designed us to be. If the sun shines on a fairer land than our own Missouri, I have yet to see it or read of it. With a climate nicely tempered between the scorching heat of the tropics and the fierce wintry blasts of the Arctic, we can raise in perfection every product of the temperate zone. Our Territory, embracing forty million acres of prolific soil, is able to sustain almost as many millions of people. Fountains and streams irrigate every township of land, and the great rivers that bound or intersect the State, are inland seas. Our mineral wealth is as much above the reach of computation, as are the gold fields of the Pacific, and sufficient, of itself, to give profitable employment to a million of people. Already our State gives pleasant homes to a million and a quarter of inhabitants, and with peace and prosperity, this number will be doubled in another year. If the sun shines on a fairer land than our own Missouri, I have yet to see it or read of it. With a climate nicely tempered between the scorching heat of the tropics and the fierce wintry blasts of the Arctic, we can raise in perfection every product of the temperate zone. Our Territory, embracing forty million acres of prolific soil, is able to sustain almost as many millions of people. Fountains and streams irrigate every township of land, and the great rivers that bound or intersect the State, are inland seas. Our mineral wealth is as much above the reach of computation, as are the gold fields of the Pacific, and sufficient, of itself, to give profitable employment to a million of people. Already our State gives pleasant homes to a million and a quarter of inhabitants, and with peace and prosperity, this number will be doubled in another year.

Is there nothing, my friends, in the glorious memories of the past that can induce us to make one more effort to save our whole country? If we fight and separate, who shall claim the history of this great nation? I claim in fee simple a part of every battle-field where our patriot fathers fought and fell. I claim a part of the name and fame and ashes of the immortal Washington, and of those glorious martyrs to liberty that fell fighting by his side. I claim a share in all our noble triumphs in arts and arms. I claim the honor of being an American citizen, and when I cease to be one, may God hide me in the grave! I am part owner of the old flag of '76, and would rather die than surrender my claim. I see it now, as it gleamed in the frozen air at Trenton, followed by our great leader and his Spartan band. I can almost hear his clarion shout of "Now or never!" as he rushed after it to slaughter or capture the mercenary horde. I see it "rolled in blood," and shrouding the form of the hero who cried with his dying breath, "Never give up the ship!" I see it amidst the smoke and fire of a thousand battles on field or flood, leading its followers to conquest or to death. I see it gleaming from mast head or tower in every sea and land where American commerce floats or American power is recognized; and I see it watched and almost worshipped as a star of hope by millions in less favored lands. I have no fault to find with those who can see more beauty and glory in seven new stars than thirty-four old ones; and if the people of my adopted State determined to go South and adopt the Confederate flag, I shall acquiesce; but let me have this reservation—I will not let the old ensign of my country's glory, to remind me of what that country once was, and when I die will have it go down with me into the grave.

Fellow citizens there is a disposition amongst some to cast odium upon the late Convention which was called together by the present General Assembly. They say that the Convention was called together for the purpose of participating in its action, and it is not surprising that they should encourage the agency they brought into power. The people themselves were not deceived, for they met the candidates face to face, and although there were secession candidates in almost every district, they were rejected by a popular majority of nearly one hundred thousand. They passed almost unanimously a resolution declaring that no sufficient cause existed for the secession of Missouri, and the people said Amen. But I am told that there has been a great revolution in public sentiment since that time. This matter can be tried by submitting the question fairly to the people. If this is done, I shall bow in silence to their decision.

It is offered as an argument in favor of our union with the Confederate States, that our interests are identical. So far as slavery is concerned this is so, but the interests of the cotton States are not identical. The Cotton States have but the future, and that is a great mystery, and either degrade or drive from their borders every class of citizens not wholly devoted to the culture of the one staple crop. Not so with Missouri. Our great variety of resources, depending upon soil, climate, mineral wealth and facilities for easy transportation, looks to an equal variety of pursuits amongst the people. Our State is fit to be an independent republic, and for the full development of her resources, demands every class of industrious citizens. We want not only the slaveholder in the rich counties to raise hemp, tobacco, wheat corn and cattle, but we want the vine grower, the miner, and mechanic. These very circumstances have already drawn to our borders people from almost every nation, kindred and tribe under the heavens. Not only the substantial planters from Kentucky and Virginia, but small farmers, merchants, mechanics, and professional men from the North and East. And from beyond the Atlantic we have thousands of good, industrious citizens who have emigrated from the shores of the Emerald Isle, the highlands and lowlands of Scotland, the mining districts of France and Germany, the vine-clad hills of Italy, the Saxons and Celts, Gaul, Saxon and Teuton—all we have welcomed them among us to engage in various industrial pursuits, and aid us in the development of the uncomputed and incomputable resources of our noble State.

When Missouri drives from her borders these large industrial classes, who have already added untold millions to our wealth, she will be poor indeed.

If Missouri pulls up stakes now, and goes almost uninvited to join her destiny with that of an unrecognized government a thousand miles away, what guarantee can she have of present protection or of future rights? Say my countrymen, let us not be guilty of this monstrous folly. Pause long enough to take a second sober thought, and all may yet be well. For myself, my election is made. I will stand on the old Constitution, and fight under the old flag, until the former goes down in the vortex of revolution, and the last star of the other goes out in the darkness and storm of battle.

Laws of Ohio.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 29.] AN ACT

Supplementary to the "act regulating the mode of administering assignments in trust for the benefit of creditors," passed April 6, 1859.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That every person who shall have performed any labor as an operative in the service of any person or corporation who shall have assigned property for the benefit of creditors, shall be entitled to receive out of the trust fund, where the same is sufficient to pay all debts for the assignor, the full amount of the wages due to such person for such labor, not exceeding one hundred dollars; provided, that such labor shall have been performed within six months immediately preceding the assignment.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[No. 30.] AN ACT

Speaker of House of Representatives.
ROBERT C. KIRK,
President of the Senate.
Passed March 6, 1861.

[No. 31.] AN ACT

To amend section twelve of an act entitled "an act for the better regulation of the public schools in cities, towns, &c.," passed February 21, 1859.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section twelve of said act be amended as follows:

SECTION 12. It shall be the duty of said board to keep schools in operation not less than thirty nor more than forty-four weeks of each year, to be held on the same days as the schools in the county of which the district is to be raised for the purpose aforesaid, including all the necessary expenses of said schools, except for the erection of school houses and the purchase of land; and on or before the first day of July of each year, to make known the amount of such tax to the auditor of the county in which said district is situated, and thereupon it shall be the duty of said auditor to assess the same upon the taxable property of said district as the same appears on the grand list in his office, and the said tax shall be collected by the county treasurer in the same manner and at the same time with the state and county taxes, and when collected shall be paid over to the treasurer of said board; provided, however, that the tax to be assessed under this section shall not exceed forty cents on the dollar of the taxable property of said district, as the same appears upon the grand list; provided, further, that in case the amount so authorized to be raised, together with the other school monies of said district, shall be insufficient to support said schools for the portion of the year mentioned in this section, that said board of education may require such sum as may be necessary to support the same, to be raised by a special tax, to be charged, at the discretion of said board, upon the portion of the pupils attending such schools; provided, however, that the children of indigent parents, or orphans who are unable to pay such charges, shall not be excluded from said schools for the non-payment of the same, and it shall be the further duty of said board to keep an accurate record of their proceedings and of their receipts and disbursements, and they shall also make report at the same time of such other matters relating to said schools as they may deem the interest of the same to require.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that said section twelve be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 32.] AN ACT

Speaker of House of Representatives.
ROBERT C. KIRK,
President of the Senate.
Passed March 14, 1861.

[No. 33.] AN ACT

Supplementary to an act entitled "an act for opening and regulating roads and highways," passed January 27, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in case any person appointed as surveyor or viewfinder of any road in this State, or as county or township judge, shall be unable to attend on the day specified in the order or within five days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the surveyor and viewfinder to fill the vacancy by appointing a deputy, to be sworn to by the county or township judge, who shall be required to take the same oath, and be vested with the same power, and do and perform the same duties as if he had been appointed by the commission of the county or township judge.

Sec. 2. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 34.] AN ACT

Speaker of House of Representatives.
ED. A. PARROTT,
President of the Senate.
Passed March 12, 1861.

[No. 35.] AN ACT

To amend section 32 and 33 of an act entitled "an act for opening and regulating roads and highways," passed January 27, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 32 of the above recited act, be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 32. That the township judge, when he is required to survey or viewfind any road, shall be required to take the same oath, and be vested with the same power, and do and perform the same duties as if he had been appointed by the commission of the county or township judge."

Sec. 2. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 36.] AN ACT

To amend section 32 and 33 of an act entitled "an act for opening and regulating roads and highways," passed January 27, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 32 of the above recited act, be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 32. That the township judge, when he is required to survey or viewfind any road, shall be required to take the same oath, and be vested with the same power, and do and perform the same duties as if he had been appointed by the commission of the county or township judge."

Sec. 2. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 37.] AN ACT

To amend section 32 and 33 of an act entitled "an act for opening and regulating roads and highways," passed January 27, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 32 of the above recited act, be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 32. That the township judge, when he is required to survey or viewfind any road, shall be required to take the same oath, and be vested with the same power, and do and perform the same duties as if he had been appointed by the commission of the county or township judge."

Sec. 2. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 38.] AN ACT

To amend section 32 and 33 of an act entitled "an act for opening and regulating roads and highways," passed January 27, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 32 of the above recited act, be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 32. That the township judge, when he is required to survey or viewfind any road, shall be required to take the same oath, and be vested with the same power, and do and perform the same duties as if he had been appointed by the commission of the county or township judge."

Sec. 2. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 39.] AN ACT

To amend section 32 and 33 of an act entitled "an act for opening and regulating roads and highways," passed January 27, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 32 of the above recited act, be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 32. That the township judge, when he is required to survey or viewfind any road, shall be required to take the same oath, and be vested with the same power, and do and perform the same duties as if he had been appointed by the commission of the county or township judge."

Sec. 2. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 40.] AN ACT

To amend section 32 and 33 of an act entitled "an act for opening and regulating roads and highways," passed January 27, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 32 of the above recited act, be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 32. That the township judge, when he is required to survey or viewfind any road, shall be required to take the same oath, and be vested with the same power, and do and perform the same duties as if he had been appointed by the commission of the county or township judge."

Sec. 2. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 41.] AN ACT

To amend section 32 and 33 of an act entitled "an act for opening and regulating roads and highways," passed January 27, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 32 of the above recited act, be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 32. That the township judge, when he is required to survey or viewfind any road, shall be required to take the same oath, and be vested with the same power, and do and perform the same duties as if he had been appointed by the commission of the county or township judge."

Sec. 2. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 42.] AN ACT

To amend section 32 and 33 of an act entitled "an act for opening and regulating roads and highways," passed January 27, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 32 of the above recited act, be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 32. That the township judge, when he is required to survey or viewfind any road, shall be required to take the same oath, and be vested with the same power, and do and perform the same duties as if he had been appointed by the commission of the county or township judge."

Sec. 2. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 43.] AN ACT

To amend section 32 and 33 of an act entitled "an act for opening and regulating roads and highways," passed January 27, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 32 of the above recited act, be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 32. That the township judge, when he is required to survey or viewfind any road, shall be required to take the same oath, and be vested with the same power, and do and perform the same duties as if he had been appointed by the commission of the county or township judge."

Sec. 2. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 44.] AN ACT

To amend section 32 and 33 of an act entitled "an act for opening and regulating roads and highways," passed January 27, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 32 of the above recited act, be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 32. That the township judge, when he is required to survey or viewfind any road, shall be required to take the same oath, and be vested with the same power, and do and perform the same duties as if he had been appointed by the commission of the county or township judge."

Sec. 2. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 45.] AN ACT

To amend section 32 and 33 of an act entitled "an act for opening and regulating roads and highways," passed January 27, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 32 of the above recited act, be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 32. That the township judge, when he is required to survey or viewfind any road, shall be required to take the same oath, and be vested with the same power, and do and perform the same duties as if he had been appointed by the commission of the county or township judge."

Sec. 2. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 46.] AN ACT

To amend section 32 and 33 of an act entitled "an act for opening and regulating roads and highways," passed January 27, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 32 of the above recited act, be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 32. That the township judge, when he is required to survey or viewfind any road, shall be required to take the same oath, and be vested with the same power, and do and perform the same duties as if he had been appointed by the commission of the county or township judge."

Sec. 2. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 47.] AN ACT

To amend section 32 and 33 of an act entitled "an act for opening and regulating roads and highways," passed January 27, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 32 of the above recited act, be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 32. That the township judge, when he is required to survey or viewfind any road, shall be required to take the same oath, and be vested with the same power, and do and perform the same duties as if he had been appointed by the commission of the county or township judge."

Sec. 2. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 48.] AN ACT

To amend section 32 and 33 of an act entitled "an act for opening and regulating roads and highways," passed January 27, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 32 of the above recited act, be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 32. That the township judge, when he is required to survey or viewfind any road, shall be required to take the same oath, and be vested with the same power, and do and perform the same duties as if he had been appointed by the commission of the county or township judge."

Sec. 2. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 49.] AN ACT

To amend section 32 and 33 of an act entitled "an act for opening and regulating roads and highways," passed January 27, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 32 of the above recited act, be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 32. That the township judge, when he is required to survey or viewfind any road, shall be required to take the same oath, and be vested with the same power, and do and perform the same duties as if he had been appointed by the commission of the county or township judge."

Sec. 2. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 50.] AN ACT

To amend section 32 and 33 of an act entitled "an act for opening and regulating roads and highways," passed January 27, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section 32 of the above recited act, be amended to read as follows: "Sec. 32. That the township judge, when he is required to survey or viewfind any road, shall be required to take the same oath, and be vested with the same power, and do and perform the same duties as if he had been appointed by the commission of the county or township judge."

Sec. 2. This act to take effect on and after its passage.

[No. 29.] AN ACT

Requiring county auditors to make returns to the auditor of state of the amount of fees received by county officers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That [it is] hereby made the duty of each county treasurer, recorder, sheriff, prosecuting attorney, and clerk of the court of common pleas of this state, to make returns under oath to the county auditor of their respective counties, on the first Monday of September of each year, of the amount of fees and moneys received by them, or due them, during the year next preceding the time of making such returns.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of each county auditor of this state, on or before the first Monday of October in each year, to make [a] certified statement to the auditor of state of the amount of fees and mone